The Maple Arrives at Widewater With the President.

INDICATIONS GOOD FOR SPORT

Mr. Cleveland Did Not Have Much Luck Today.

ON THE WATCH FOR DUCKS

QUANTICO, Va., February 24.-The tender Maple, with President Cleveland and party on board, arrived off Quantico about 3:20 this morning, and at once proceeded down the river and anchored at 4 o'clock in front of the small station of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, known as Widewater. The water is very wide at that point, and the little station is situated in a cove, which makes it the best place for the steamer to anchor.

The President was accompanied by Commander Lamberton, Dr. Riley and Attorney General Harmon. The party came down on the invitation of Col. Withers Walter to enjoy the duck shooting from his blinds. The colonel and one of his guests, Col. Wright Rives of the United States army, went on board the President's boat soon after anchor was dropped. Arrangements were soon completed, and by daylight the President and his friends were in the blind. The decoys were at once set, and two men stationed on shore with a small boat to pick the ducks up as they were brought down. The President will probably have good shooting, as the ice is broken and the ducks quite plentiful on the feeding grounds which have been covered with ice for a

The President up to noon today has not been as successful as on his former trip. The weather is very moderate and the tide has caused the ice to float rather rapidly and frighten the ducks. The President does not seem discouraged and expects to bag a good number. The President and his party have shot only seven or eight ducks so far, the President getting about four shots.

PEARL BRYAN'S MURDER. Not Definitely Settled Where It Took Place.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 24.-Mr. Lester has been here for some time under orders from Governor Pradley, investigating the evidence in the Pearl Bryan case so as to give some guidance to the governor regarding the payment of the reward offered for the apprehension of the mur-derers. Mr. Lester has notified the ofeers of Campbell county that his report sent to the governor has failed to thor-oughly satisfy him that the murder was committed in Kentucky, and that therefore the payment of the reward cannot now be

AFTER VENEZUELAN GOLD.

A Party of Westerners Who Will Go

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 24.-A party, composed of Capt. J. H. Morgan and Julian Bruce of Brunswick, T. A. Legress of Salisbury, O. W. Morehead of Triplet and T. J. Kelly of Linnezz, Mo., left this city last night for the gold fields of Venezuela. The party goes by the way of Washington to get their passports and letters from Senator Cockrell to consuls at Caracas and Bolivar City. They will sail from New York city, and will go by the way of the island of Trinidad up the Orinoco river as far as it is navigable, and will then travel overland to the head waters of that stream in western Venezuela to the gold fields. Capt. Morgan and party are well supplied with medicine, Winchester rifles and plenty

of ammunition, and are backed by wealthy capitalists, who will develop the mines

TO EVACUATE EGYPT. British Negotiations With That End

in View Reported. LONDON, February 24.-A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette, published this evening, says that a telegram has been received there from Cairo, stating that of that country. The visit of M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Constantinople, to Cairo, is reported to be connected with the negotiations for the evacuation of Egyptian territory.

INSURGENTS NEAR HAVANA. A Rebel Leader Said to Be From America Taken to the City.

HAVANA, February 24.-The men arrested recently on the charge of stealing ammunition are being tried here today by court-martial. They are being protected from the populace by civil guards, as a great deal of bitter feeling has been expressed against them.
Small bands of insurgents have appeared

at Bacuranao, Santa Fe, and Gallego, near this city.
The insurgent leader, El Inglesito, whose real name is said to be Alfred Godoy or Gold, and who is reported to be a native of Illinois, has been brought here—from Guines, with sixteen other prisoners of Nine of, the latter are to be sent to the African prisons and the remainder to the

To Succeed President Waite. COLUMBUS, Ohlo, February 24.-Samuel

D. Davis, first vice president of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad. has appointed W. A. Mills general man-Mr. Mills was assistant to the late President Waite. A president is to be chosen March 17 at the annual meeting in New York.

Monument Officers Elected. At the annual meeting of the Washington National Monument Society, held at the residence of Dr. J. M. Toner, Saturday afternoon, officers for the ensuing year were re-elected a follows: President ex

officio, President Cieveland; vice president, Dr. Toner; secretary, Dr. Francis M. Gun-nell; treasurer, Mr. Daniel B. Clarke. Arlington Insurance Company Elec-

tion. The annual election of directors of the Arlington Insurance Company of the District of Columbia took place this afternoon from 1 to 3 o'clock and resulted in the success of the following ticket: Walter S. Cox, Frederick L. Moore, William Galt, Charles Edmonston, James S. Edwards, S. Thos. Brown, J. W. H. Lovejoy, W. W. Johnston and Samuel L. Phillips.

Justice Bingham's Condition.

It was thought-that Chief Justice Bingham of the District Supreme Court, who has been confined to his residence since the 13th instant by a severe cold, would be able to resume his place on the bench today. He was not, however, and while the judge's ing somewhat improved, his physician, it was said, advised him to remain at home for a day or two longer at least. In the absence of the chief justice, Judge Hagner is conducting all the Equity Court business.

Fired His Revelver.

Last evening about 8 o'clock there was an exciting time near 26th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and the poor marksmanship of a colored man was the only reason why murder was not committed. According to the report of the police Ernest Lyles, twenty-one years old, and Sarah Johnson, twenty-one years old, and Sarah Johnson, twenty-four years, engaged in a quarrel, and the man fired a shot at the woman. The bullet did not strike its mark and the man fled. A crowd soon collected about the corner, attracted there by the pistol shot, but the man escaped. He is known to the police and they are now looking for

The Money Question Debated at Georgetown College.

Arguments For and Against Retireof Legal Tender Notes-The

The annual debate for the Merrick medal by the members of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown University was held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Gaston Memorial Hall. The occasion brought forth perhaps the largest crowd of any of the previous debates of the society. Every seat was filled, and most of the standing room was occupied. The audience was mainly

composed of members of the fair sex, and

among the number were a goodly delegation from the Academy of the Visitation. The hall was prettily decorated with the national colors and multi-colored bunting. and under the brilliancy of the electric and gas lights the scene was a lively and pretty one. Fastened to the wall, in the rear of the stage, with graceful folds, were two immense American flags, extending the en-tire width of the large hall, the center piece connecting the emblems being the colors of the university, producing a con-

spicuous, yet pretty effect.

The question under debate was, "Resolved, That Congress should provide for the speedy retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes." The judges were Asaph Hall, LL.D., Judge William C. Robinson, LL.D. inson, LL.D., of the Catholic University of America, and Mr. John S. Seymour, com-missioner of patents. Francis Borbia Mc-Dermott of the class of '96 was the chair-man of the debate, and he made a few introductory remarks. He explained how the medal had been donated to the university, and for what purposes, giving a short ac-count of the donor of the medal, the late Richard T. Merrick, whose portrait was conspicuously displayed on the stage. The medal, the speaker said, was the most valuable and most sought after of any of the prizes of the college.

The Opening.

The affirmative side was opened by Robert Dick Douglas, class of '96, of North Carolina, who prefaced the subject by stating the present condition of affairs. The legal tender notes of the government were payable in coin, according to their face description, he stated, but the officials had for years interpreted the word coin to mean gold, and that according to custom upon presentation of these notes to the Treasury Department their value in gold was given. Though these notes were noninterest-bearing, they placed the government in debt more than if they were to keep up the reserve in the Treasury Department, according to law, to meet their payment. He spoke of the necessity of bond issues to maintain this reserve, and how the government had to go begging for cold

Were these notes redeemed and canceled there would be no obligations to keep up a gold reserve, and yet to pay the value of the notes in silver would raise the parity letween the two metals, something which the financiers are endeavoring to avoid. According to the law, upon redemption these notes can be reissued and again thrown out upon general circulation, and thus, without some act of Congress, their circulation would go on forever. His ad-dress was full of information and well de-livered, and made quite an impression.

In Opposition.

Charles Francis Valentine of the class of '96, of Maine, took the negative side. He held the circulation of the legal tender notes to be just. The financial trouble was not due to their redemption or the maintenance of a gold reserve to meet their payment, it was set forth, but due entirely to the efforts of the politicians and finanto the efforts of the politicians and financiers to maintain the parity between gold and silver. A legal tender note is worth its face value, he said, in every section of this country and in all other parts of the world, and that is the best indication of the financial credit of a nation. This being the case there should be no reason why the legal tender notes should be retired. His address was well worlded and His address was well worded, and showed careful forethought in its prepara-

Closing Pro and Con.

The closing affirmative address was made by Francis Edward Slattery of the class of '96, of Massachusetts. He urged the retirement of the notes on practically the same grounds as Mr. Douglas, and if legal Great Britain has begun negotiations with tender notes were to remain in circulation France for the evacuation of Egypt. It is added that Great Britain is inclined to make concessions with the view of meeting French objections regarding the occupation of that country. The visit of M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Constantinople, These notes, he said, were issued during mediate use for general circulation. For mediate use for general circulation. For war times their circulation was all right, but not so in times of peace. The government, he asserted, was violating confidence by still issuing such notes.

John Francis O'Brien of New York closed the negative side, and his address was excellent. The gold of this country, he maintained, was not used entirely in redeeming the legal tender notes, but most of it went

tailed, was not used entirely in redeeming the legal tender notes, but most of it went for export duty. The balance of trade has been against this country, and the difference has to be made in the universal money of the world, and that is gold. If the ports of trade were closed and the gold put in the treasury, it would require but a short time to demonstrate that legal tender. notes redemption did not create a scarcity

of the precious metal. Other Features.

The musical part of the program was excellent. The Mandolin Club, the Banjo Club and the Glee Club appeared during the intervals and delighted the audience, an encore being given in each instance. Upon an encore the mandolin and banjo clubs came out together and rendered the new Georgetown University March, composed by Mr. Callaghan, which is full of lively airs and has an excellent swing. The work of the Glee Club was particularly good, and showed excellent training.

The committees of the debate were as follows: Arrangements—F. X. Delany, '97; J. C. McGuire, '96; B. F. Maher, '97; T. Welch, '97; W. L. D. Higgins, '97; T. S. Connoily, '97; F. J. Eowlin, '97; C. F. Curley, '97; reception—O. Horsey, Jr., '86; A. J. Finke, '96; J. A. Devereux, '96; J. H. Cassidy, '97; R. J. Watkins, '97; E. J. Brady, '97; A. J. Tremoulet, '97; T. M. Pierce, 98. clubs came out together and rendered the

Two Missing Girls.

Fannie Thornton, the colored girl, thirteen years old, daughter of Mr. Presley Thornton, who disappeared from the home of her parents on V street two weeks ago, as published in The Star at the time, has not yet returned home. Her father has been making a search for her and has been assisted by the police, but no trace has been found, and her father now believes she is dead. Two days before she left home, her father learned, she took a dose of carbolic acid, but why she should have taken this he is unable to tell. taken this he is unable to tell.

Fannie Colbert, another colored girl, about the same age, who disappeared a week ago, is also still numbered among the missing. In addition to being a fugitive from her parents she is also charged with

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following: Isaac Lee and Nancy Pollard; Walter F. Carter and Nannie P. Anderson, both of Richmond, Va.; Frederic S. Dovie and Hazel Henderson; George Ingram and Mamie A. Pratt; Augustus Warren and Rose E. J. Marshall; John E. Marcher of Alexandria, Va., and Grace F. Sanborn of

The A. P. at Mobile.

MOPILE, Ala., February 21.-This city has a new morning paper, the Journal, which commences tonight, taking the full report of the Associated Press. It has ample capital, and will be modern with 1896 ideas—a credit to Mobile.

Will Race for the Championship. Delaney, the crack long distance runner of Georgetown University, who holds the New England record for 1,000 yards, will race McLaughlin at Worcester, Mass., this evening for the retention of the champion-ship.

Senator Hill Opposes Any Drag Net Investigation.

GRESHAM'S PENSION

The Cuban Resolutions Further Discussed Today.

MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the ommittee on pensions, rose on a question of personal privilege when the Senate as sembled today, and in vigorous language denounced a publication in the New York Sun purporting to report the action of the Senate in passing a number of private pension bills last Tuesday. It had been asserted that all records had been broken by the "Senate mill," 120 bills being passed in an hour, with little or no attention or consideration, few Senators being present, etc. Mr. Gallinger declared that this was a tissue of misrepresentation, sixty-seven bills were passed in two and three-quarters hours, and the total increase was \$12,072 per year. The Senator was very caustic concerning the violation of journalistic privilege Mr. Hoar (Mass.) added his opinion as to

the care with which pension legislation was guarded, each bill passing the inspection of Senate and House committees greater in number than the membership of the Supreme Court or courts of appeals.
Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said it was impossible for a newspaper to avoid being led into occasional error. He fully upheld the facts stated by the chairman of the pension committee, but Mr. Hawley added that there was quite a prevalent feeling against large

pension expenditures. Mrs. Gresham's Pension.

Mr. Gallinger called up the bill granting a pension to the widow of Walter Q. Gresham as brigadier general at \$200 per month, with an amendment reducing the allowance to \$100. Mr. Turple (Ind.) spoke in support of the amended bill. He said the choice of Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State took the country by surprise. Mr. Gresham had never been known as a member of the democratic party, and his choice was regarded as a marked departure from

established usage.

He had stood at the front of the republican party and he now entered into demo-cratic associations in which he had no close personal friendships. At the outset he was threatened with isolation, but his bon hommie won him personal friends, while his substantial ability and tact com-manded respect. Mr. Turrie spoke of the manded respect. Mr. Turple spoke of the difficulties in the Hawaiian and Bering sea complications, and of the tremendous la-bor involved therein, labor greater than that falling on the shoulders of any Secre-tary of State since the war. A love of justice was the absorbing motive of his life political and social distinctions disappearing before his controlling trait of his character. He was a natural leader of mer, on the field, in the judiciary, in the cabinets of the two parties, as though na-ture had endowed him with some strange right of primogeniture. The Senator reviewed the Secretary's career as soldier, statesman and jurist. At the conclusion of Mr. Turnle's re-marks the bill, as amended, at \$100, was

passed without division. The Bond Issues Investigation. The resolution of Mr. Lodge directing the finance committee to inquire into the circumstances of bond issues during 1894, '95, and '96 was taken up. Mr. Peffer offered an amerdment broadening the resolution and directing that it be made by a special committee of five Senators. Mr. Lodge moved to lay the Peffer amendment on the

Mr. Hill had sought to discuss the subof debate, the Massachusetts Senator remarking that the express purpose was to prevent lengthy discussion.

"I shall find an opportunity to express

The motion to table was defeated. Yeas,

Mr. Hill Against Investigation. Mr. Hill said he voted against tabling the resolution, as he thought it desirable to discuss it. He regarded the Lodge resolution as proper in form, and giving due courtesy to the Secretary of the Treasury. But he did not corsider it the province of

the Senate to investigate everything brought before the Senate. It was desirable to look into the methods inspiring these various resolutions. Requests for information were one thing, but formal "in-vestigations were another and more serious questions. An investigation" carried to the public an implication of irregularity. Before such an investigation

irregularity. Before such an investigation was iraugurated there should be something definite and tangible.

"It is not because there is a democratic Secretary of the Treasury that I oppose this investigation," said Mr. Hill, with great vigor. "I would oppose it if my worst political enemy occupied the chair of the Secretary of the Treasury."

He opposed it, he said, because this investigation was based on idle rumor and sensational newspaper gossip. It verified sensational newspaper gossip. It verified the "wails and complaints of disappointed

If this investigation is begun, then there will be no means of stopping an investiga-tion of every trivial rumor. If there is anything in the recent bond sale requiring investigation, said Mr. Hill. there should be a formal resolution stating just what was charged, in order that the results might be compared with the expectations. As the resolution stood now, it was a "stab in the dark," it was an attempt to insinuate what the author (Peffer) of the sinuate what the author (Peffer) of the resolution was afraid to state boldly.

Mr. Hill referred to a recent speech by Mr. Allen (Neb.), in which the latter spoke of himself as a farmer.

"Yes, a farmer and a democrat," interjected Mr. Allen, jocularly.

"If the Senator is no better farmer than he is a democrat," responded Mr. Hill, "then I pity the crops raised in Nebraska."

The Cuban Question.

At this point 2 o'clock intervened, setting aside the bond resolutions and bringing up the Cuban question, which is the regular or der. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) resumed his speech in support of the resolution to recognize the

Cubans as beligerents.

The Senator reviewed the policy of the United States regarding Cuba since the time of President Adams. The latter prophesied that within fifty years Cuba prophesied that within fifty years Cuba would be a state of the United States, and thereafter Webster, Clay, Jefferson and other statesmen uniformly urged the ac-quisition of Cuba by the United States.

THE HOUSE.

The House without any preliminaries tolay resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Flynn, delegate from Oklahoma, to pay \$25,000 (the annuity due to the Seminoles) to the Indians themselves through an officer designated by the Interior Department was adopted. Mr. Flynn alleged that under the present plan this money went to Gov. Brown and that the Indians instead of receiving money received due bills good

Appropriation for Seed Increased. The appropriation for the purchase of seed for the Sioux of Devil's Lake was increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000. A provision of the bill making the acts of the state of Washington subject to the removal of restrictions as to the sale of allotted lands of the Puyallup Indians effective so far as the government of the United States was concerned was stricken out on a point of order; also a provision appropriating \$8,000 for the payment of the claims of persons who furnished supplies to the Indian industrial school at Genoa, Neb.; also provision to pay George Wright \$550 for services as interpreter of the Osage Indians in 1863.

George E. Ernest has filed a petition for divorce from Mary M. Ernest. The papers in the case were withheld from publication.

Department Clerks Agitated by a Civil Bervice Circular.

Inquiry About Pay of Private Officials and Olerks Suggests Reduction of Salaries.

The Chicago Times-Herald Saturday states that the national civil service commissioners have within the past week addressed letters of inquiry to prominent corporations or representatives of great business interests in all parts of the country. These letters expressed the desire of the commission to bring about a readjustment of salaries, by which, in proportion to services rendered, the mere clerk of the government should not receive a greater salary than a cabinet officer, a diplomatic representative or the President himself. "The object of the commission, from the replies received, is to prepare a table showing that the government at the presen time is paying its clerical help, mechanical labor, far more than it does its executive heads, who bring ripe experience to

their positions.
"The spectacle of Walter Q. Gresham Secretary of State, dying in the harness for \$8,000 a year, when he might have com-manded a private legal practice worth \$25,000, has evidently aroused the com mission.
"The blue book of the government shows

"The blue book of the government shows an average of wages paid by it for clerical labor of at least \$1,500 a year. This average is obtained by checking the salaries paid to clerks in the Department of State, the treasury, the pension, the patent and the Interior Departments.

'From statistics partially compiled by the statistician of the city of Chicago, the figures promulgated by the census bureau in 1890, and the incomplete reports of the department of labor of the state of Illinois. partment of labor of the state of Illinois Chicago elerks do not average over \$700 i year, many of them occupying responsible positions. The extent to which women are employed in Chicago in clerical capacities

is said to have brought this average as lov

as it is. But the average in New York city is said to not exceed \$900, and in Boston \$800. Comprehensive statistics in regard to this are not obtainable." When the statements in the Times-Herald were called to the attention of members of he civil service commission this morning it was stated that there must be some mis understanding as to the object of the com mission in making the inquiries alluded to

mission in making the inquiries alluded to. A circular asking for information on the lines indicated was sent out, but not, as charged, with the intention of reducing or increasing salaries.

The substance of the Times-Herald article got noised about far and wide in the departments today, and caused no little communities. The clerks were good deal. commotion. The clerks were a good dea excited by it and many expressed the feat that there really was a movement on foot to cut down their salaries.

RAISE OF CHECKS.

They Are Fraudulent, However, and Come From New York.

Information has been received here of the arcrst in Brooklyn of a couple claiming to be man and wife. The detectives charge that they had given worthless checks and deposited fictitious drafts in banks there. One of the drafts deposited was for \$2,000, and was drawn on the National Bank of the Republic of this city. This was de- years afterward, however, much of this posited in the Brevoort Savings Bank by stock was sold abroad and its value inthe woman, so ft is charged, and she received a deposit bock on the strength of it. Since been as high as 10 and as low as 10. These people were arrested last Friday, or 15. Gen. Hubbard thought that the These people were arrested last Friday, and although the police here have received no official information about the case, they are satisfied that the woman is the same person who operated here a year ago, and who was not prosecuted because her bills were settled and influential people came to the feat for her. the front for her.

It appears, from the number of worthless

notes and deposits received here at the Bank of the Republic, people in New York and Brooklyn have been in the wholesale business in this line. One day early in the week inquiry came from a New York bank for information concerning Mrs. C. F. Anderson's account, and the New York bank was promptly informed that the woman had no account in the bank. It appeared that a draft for \$300 had been given by the weman. The next day a check for \$50 came through a New York bank, and then a draft for \$500 appeared, having come draft for \$300 appeared, having come through the Second National Bank of this city. The following day a check for \$2,000 arrived. This also came through the Secord National Bank, and purported to have been signed by Margaret Sullivan. The body of this check was in the same handbody of this check was in the same hand-writing as the other checks, but the signa-ture had been written by another person.

Friday a check for \$5,000, bearing the name, M. J. Sullivan, arrived. This proved to be one of the same series of fraudulent papers. Cashier Bradley of the Bank of the Republic took pains to notify the New York banks, in order to protect them, and if they

lost by the alleged swindling operations, it is their own fault.

The bank officials here, however, are of the opinion that the drafts were deposited for collection, and that upon the strength of these deposits they probably succeeded in fleecing some of the merchants.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY. The Supposed :Robber of Mrs. Bisch-

off Jewelry. The young man, Frank Callahan, alia George Wilson, who was arrested in Baltimore last week because he was found in a jewelry store endeavoring to have some diamonds taken from a breastpin and set in a ring, as published in The Star at the ler's court this morning on a charge of

grand larceny. Mrs. Mary J. Bischoff, the divorced wife of Prof. Bischoff, appeared in the case as the prosecuting witness and identified the articles recovered as having been taken from her room on 12th street.

She knew nothing of the circumstances of the robbery except that her room was entered while she was at lunch, and her jewel box was taken from the book case. In the box were several pieces of valuable jewelry and two notes. One of the notes for \$83 had been sent to her by Prof a smaller amount, was a check from a real estate agent. The latter check was returned by mail, but the former has not been recovered.

The colored servant in the house testi-

fied that the defendant had called at the house to see Mr. Clark, but she did not see him there on the day of the robbery. Detectives Boyd and Helan were in court as witnesses. They told of the arrest of the young man in Baltimore and of his statement that he had been given the jewelry by a third party, whose name he re

This was all the proof offered, and Callahan was held in \$1,000 security for the action of the grand jury.

Robberles Reported.

Mrs. Eggersted, who lives at Fort Foote complained to the police Saturday that she was robbed while in Camden station, Baltimore. There was a crowd in the B. and O. railroad station at the time, and some one in the crowd cut her handbag and took out her pocket book, which contained about \$25. The pelice authorities of Baltimore were notified of the occurrence.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Marie Thorn berg, who lives at No. 216 F street north-east, was robbed of her purse, which was also taken from her handbag. She was on Pennsylvania avenue at the time, and when she discovered her loss she reported the matter to the police. Her pocket-boo contained a small amount of money and a draft on a Youngstown, Ohio, bank for \$50,

An Assignment. Charles M. Wyndham, engaged in the tobacco business at 1612 7th street, this afternoon made an assignment for the bene-

A Flag Presentation. A pleasant feature of the celebration in

Gen. Hubbard Speaks for the Solvency of the Southern Pacific.

IT HAS, HE CLAIMS, BEEN HONEST

Performed All Its Obligations and Violated None.

MATTER OF PROFITS

The Pacific railroad committee of the House today continued their hearings. Mr. Thomas H. Hubbard, representing the Central Pacific, appeared in behalf of that road to argue that so far as the Central Pacific was concerned, it had fully perfermed its obligations to the government. He undertook to answer the allegations in the Anderson report. Whatever existed in the minds of the public which was adverse to that road was embodied in that report. The difference between the two suggested methods of settlement in the report of the commission and the Frye bill was that the former proposed to extend the debt for fifty years at 3 per cent and the latter for

one hundred years at 2 per cent.

Taking up the minority report of the commission, made by Gov. Patterson, he characterized its statements as exaggerated, producing as it did fabuous figures as to the profits of the constructors of the road based on compround interest for thirty. road, based on compound interest for thirty years. Applying the same method of reasoning to the advantages which accrued to the government by the increase of its land values, etc., he said the result would be equally fabulous

Statements Reviewed.

He challenged also some of the figures given. The report placed the amount realized from sold lands at \$7,300,900, when, in fact, the latest estimate was but \$3,000,000 so realized. He then took up the majority report, and called attention to its conclusion regarding the several requirements of the acts in aid of the road. He said that it was apparent that the road had been according to the requirements, and had been completed six years before the agreement called for its completion. It had performed its obligations also in the transportation of troops and in its payments from its earnings. In the light of these facts, he said, it seemed strange that the companies were constantly referred to as insolvent, or as undeserving, and the question was constantly asked: "Why not make the Pacific railroads disgorge? Why not force them to make restitution?"

The grounds upon which these questions were constantly reiterated were not that the obligations of the company had not been performed, but that the assets of the company had been diverted by undue profits during construction. But unless the profit to the contractors was limited by the provisions of the act, who was to measure what the profit should be?

Enhancement of Stock.

As a matter of fact the profits had resulted from the enhancement of the value of the stock which was entirely unsalable when the roads were completed. Several question of settlement should be considered question of settlement should be considered as a business proposition and the contract as one between individuals. The question of what profit each party to it had made should not enter. The fundamental error in the minds of the public was that the men who had built the road were treated as trustees. The government wanted a road across the continent and it did not want to build it itself. It agreed to contribute build it itself. It agreed to contribute bonds, the latter to be ultimately redeemed. The constructors were expected to do the rest, certainly not without an expectation

The sensible settlement would be just The sensible settlement would be just such a settlement as business men would make. They would not get angry and derounce each other with having made undue profits. If they were angry they would foreclose. If they were not they would do what was done in the case of every railroad mortgage.

What Should Be Done. No one ever thought of paying a railroad mortgage in cash, without permission to issue more bonds. If railroads had to meet their obligations in cash every one of them would be insolvent. The United States treasury would be insolvent. The proper thing to do was to make an extension with such a rate of interest as would erable the company to carry out the con-

tract.
The government wanted to avoid the pay ment of its bonds. The chief thing for the government was to avoid the payment of the principal. This proposition was that the government should take care of the interest and the railroad would take care of the principal as it became due. To try to do both would be for the present too much of a tax on the roads. In answer to questions from Mr. Patterson and others he amplified his proposition. The sinking fund, he said, could be applied on the principal, which would reduce it to a point where the roads could take care of it. For the payment of the accrued interest he where the roads could take care of it.

the payment of the accrued interest he would issue fifty-year 2 per cent income bonds, one-half of the excess of the earnings over 2 per cent to go to a sinking fund and one-half to the stockholders. It was important, he thought, that the stock should pay dividens and not be extinguishtime, was given a hearing in Judge Milply with such a plan.

Gen. Hubbard said that he would confer with representatives of the Union Pacific railroad, and, if possible, devise some plan satisfactory to both, to settle the difficulty. Gen. Hubbard will appear before the committee again next Wednesday.

Death of Justin McCarthy.

General surprise and sorrow will undoubtedly result from the announcement of the death, in Norfolk, Va., at an an early hour this morning of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the well-known contractor. Mr. McCarthy was one of the best known residents of this city, where he had been engaged in the contracting business during the greater portion of his life. After completing the dry dock at Port Royal, Va., about four months ago, he moved his equipment to Norfolk and had engaged in business these. About two weeks ago he was stricken with pneumonia, which resulted in death this

Mr. McCarthy was forty-two years of age and was a native of Virginia, but came to this city when quite young. He was a prominent member of the Washington Lodge of Elks, the Bullders' Exchange and the Carroll Institute. His residence in this city was 923 R street northwest. His family consists of a widow and five children, the youngest a baby but two weeks old. The remains will arrive from Norfolk at 11:10 o'clock tonight, and although the arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, it will probably occur Thursday morning.

Many Bequests. The will of the late Alice Moran, some-

times cailed May Alice Moran, of 2805 M street, was filed today. It is dated March 25, 1893, and appoints Thomas J. Stanton and Patrick Holleran executors. After providing for the following bequests: Fifty dollars each to Maria Burke, Mary Ann Quinn and James Conolly, the real estate conveyed to the testatrix by John F. Ennis, trustee, and Joseph J. May, is conveyed to Margaret Moran, a daughter-in-law, to hold or sell the same for the children of said daughter-in-law. The real estate conveyed to the testatrix by Helen M. Gunnell, is given to James D. Daly, a sonin-law, for life, with remainder to Margaget Moran, subject to the above trust and conditions. The same disposition is made of the stock of greeries of the testatrix at 2805 M street, and the business and furniture therein. The residue of the estate fit of his creditors to Chase Roys. The assets are placed at \$1,240 and the liabilities at \$1,858. s bequeathed to the said James M. Daly, absolutely.

The Commissioners have exempted the the schools of Washington's birthday was residence of the Austro-Hungarian minister the presentation, through Mr. Percy S. Foster, of a large flag to the Harrison School. the Secretary of State to that effect. in this city from taxation, and have notified

They Are Amused at the Importance Attached to the Favorite Son Movement.

Phey Claim His Strength is Growing Every Day and He Will Have Dele-

gates From Nearly Every State.

The friends of Mr. Reed express amuse ment at the importance that is attached to the favorite son movement, and to the idea that it is an attack on McKinley. They say that is just what is to be expected about this time before any national convention, and does not mean anything and cannot affect the result to any important degree. As the convention approaches, there is a certain amount of feverishness; there is talking and figuring, and certain men are taking tentative position until the time comes for them to act.

They do not think any one is going to be hort by having a lot of favorite sons in the field at this time, and when the nomination comes they expect the result to be just the same as if the transient candidates had never been mentioned.

Mr. Reed's Strength Growing. As far as Mr. Reed is concerned, his friends say, there is nothing disturbing in the situation. They say that Mr. Reed's streigth, great to start with, is growing in the most satisfactory manner. Starting out with the solid New England delegation, a thing that even Blaine never had, he has strong support, they contend, in every section of the country. They say there will be Reed delegates from nearly every state in the country, except those slates presenting condidate. states presenting candidates. Besides his support as first choice, they claim that he is second choice of a very great number of delegates who will be tied up at the start to the support of candidates who cannot be nominated.

In Pennsylvania and New York. They count on his being particularly strong in Pennsylvania and New York. In some sections of the south and west, as well as in the east, there will be practically solid delegations for him, and besides this he will pick up a delegate or two here and there—where other candidates count on solid delegations. Mr. Reed's friends do not count on a nomination within the first two or three ballots. They expect the fight to last a little while and express the greatest confidence as to the result.

AN OLD CONCERN.

Affairs of National Express and Transportation Company in Court. Mr. Justice Morris of the Court of Appeals, as executor of the estate of the late Richard T. Merrick, is the defendant in a suit placed on trial today before Judge Bradley, in Circuit Court No. 1.

The suit is said to be one of about forty, which were filed in 1889 by John Glenn of Baltimore, Md., as trustee of the National Express and Transportation Company. The defendants in the various suits are some of the most prominent people here. Nearly \$100,000 is said to be involved, and the amount is said to represent the amounts subscribed by the defendants. The company was incorporated in 1861 under the laws of Virginia, but the war

prevented active operations until 1865, when an amended act of incorporation was ob-tained, increasing the stock from \$1,000,000 increased until it was worth 80. It had since been as high as 90 and as low as 10 when \$4,000,000 were subscribed and \$100,000 were paid in. The company, it is claimed, went into bankruptcy in 1866, and at length Mr.

Gienn, having been appointed trustee, filed the suits to recover the amounts sub-scribed, or alleged to have been subscribed, by the various defendants.

Justice Morris is represented by Messrs.

Hamilton and Colbert and Mr. Glenn is rep-George G. Carey of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. John Howard of Richmond, Va.; Mr. Walter V. N. Berry of this city, and others.

THE FIGHTING IN CUBA. Reports Received by the Spanish

The Spanish minister here has received the following advices: HAVANA, February 23 .- A few bands of insurgents are marauding to the north of Taruco, with the intention of diverting attention of the troops and to permit Gomez and Maceo to cross to Matanzas and enter the Cienaga de Tapata. The roads to it are guarded by the commands of Echague and

Frances. Col. Fort, in a combined operation with Gens. Aldecoa and Linares and Col. Hernandez, met the band of Maceo. Knowing by the report of a spy that the enemy was at the plantation El Gato, Col. Fort went to them about two and one-half miles from the plantation. Strong groups of the enemy began firing with the intention of deceiving the government troops, but Col. Fort pursued his way to the plantation and was met by the fire of the enemy, who were introduced in the contract of the strong was strong or the strong of th called by the fire of the enemy, who were carrenched in a very strong position, formed in half circle, according to their usual tactics. The troops dislodged them from the sides by the fire of the artillery. The center was taken by the infantry. The enemy made a last stand in the ruins of the house that was stormed by troops of the Pirarro regi-ment and two companies of the Vergara bat-talion. The losses of the enemy were ten killed left in the field and about thirty that were carried away and many wounded. The bands engaged by the government columns were those of Maceo, Lagas, Parras, Carde-

has and Calmuga united, with a force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men.

A civilian, carried by force by the insurgents to act as a guide, said when he returned that the insurgents are disabled and discouraged in consequence of the constant prosecution; that they carried away more prosecution; that they carried away more than 200 wounded and rendered full justice to the courage of the troops. The guide said they are engaged in a running match.

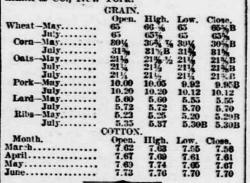
The large bands of rebels having left Pinar del Rio, there are only in that province small lands of bandits, who burn unprotected vil-

lages.
The engagements of the late days, the minister says, have raised the public spirit and inspire great confidence. The civilians in the country are aiding the troops in the prosecution of the small bands of banditti and incendiaries.

The Gold Reserve. Over \$70,000,000 in gold has already been covered into the treasury as a result of the recent bond transaction. Not counting today's deposits or withdrawals, the gold reserve stands at \$108,148,204, and the total

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

cash balance at \$240,322,843.



Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour dull, unchazged—receipts, 14,122 barrels; shipments, 567,122 barrels. Wheat dull—spot and month, 73% bid; March, 74 asked; May, 72½,472%—receipts, 100 bushels; stock, 120,963 bushels. Corn srong—spot and month, 33½,335½; March, 33½,334; April, 34½,34½; May, 35½,335½; steamer mixed, 32½,332%—receipts, 31,366 bushels; ship-nents, 360,612 bushels; stock, 1,010,147 bushels; sales, 161,000 bushels; stock, 1,010,147 bushels; sales, 161,000 bushels; stock, 1,010,147 bushels; sales, 161,000 bushels—suchern white and yellow corn, 33a34. Oats easter—No. 2 white western, 27½,227¾; No. 2 mixed do., 25½,226—receipts, 17,332 bushels; stock, 45,913 bushels. Hy esteady—No. 2, 44a45 nearby; 47a48 western—receipts, 700 bushels; stock, 55,552 bushels. Hay firm—choice timothy, \$16,00 asked. Grain freights, no demand, rates barely steady—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 2½,d. April: Cork for orders per quarter, 28,50,325,10½d. February and March. Sugar firm—granulated, 6,08 per 100 pounds. Butter firm—fancy creamery, 21,22; do. imitation, 16a18; do. ladie, 14; good ladie, 12a12; store packed, Salo. Ergs weak—fresh, 12a12½; cold storage and linied, 8a9. Cheese steady—fancy New York, 60 pounds, 11a11½; do. 35 pounds, 11½a 11½; do. 22 pounds, 12a12½. Whisky unchanged.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE FOR THE MERRICK MEDAL THE BOND ISSUES QUESTIONS ABOUT SALARIES THE PACIFIC ROADS MR. REED'S FRIENDS FINANCE AND TRADE -

Reports of Railway Earnings Show Increased Traffic.

LARGER DIVIDENDS ARE INDICATED

Prices Were Well Sustained Throughout the Day.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 24.-Opening prices

his morning were generally steady around Friday's closing level and were well sustained throughout the day. London was again a buyer of Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul, but not to the extent predicted at the close of last week's business. Foreign interest in American securities shows no indications of abatement, however, and an increasing demand from abroad is relied upon to assist the advancing movement now so well established. Some sales of long stock, presumably investment holdings, were noted during the first half of the sassing but all offerings. Vestment noisings, were noted during the first half of the session, but all offerings were quickly absorbed without detriment to values. The volume of commission buying was slightly improved and careful purchases outside of the room are at last assuming proportions worthy of notice.

The market has not broadened sufficiently

to overthrow professional domination, but the tendency toward improvement in this particular is daily becoming more encouraging.

The several reports of earnings submitted during the day indicate a steady increase in traffic along the lines of the better equipped properties and in some instances warrant an increased dividend disbursement in the year near future. This latter prospect has very near future. This latter prospect has been largely responsible for the recent re-markable strength of several members of the active railway list. St. Paul and North-west are demonstrative that the active railway list. St. Paul and North-west are demonstrating their renewed pros-perity through the practical medium of balance sheets and are consequently receiv-ing strong support from the larger opera-tors. Burlington's progress is retarded somewhat by the frequently expressed dis-appointment as to the volume of grain top-

appointment as to the volume of grain ton-nage reported up to the present time, but its action during the last day or two increases action during the last day or two increases confidence in ultimate results.

Sugar was liberally traded in up to 117½, the highest point reached in the present movement and 1½ per cent above initial figures. Some realizing was inspired around this high level, but no evidences of a desire to close out the holdings of the largest interests were visible. Based on intrinsic value alone the present advancing movement is not likely to be abandoned without first establishing a new doned without first establishing a new average level for the property. Manipula-tion is always to be dreaded, of course, but tion is always to be dreaded, of course, but beyond a reaction for the purpose of ac-cumulating stock there is little likelihood of any material setback for the present. The bond market continues to reflect a general desire to employ idle funds, and the usual argument relative to the stock markets attracting the balance of such funds after the bargains in the bond market have been expected the stock

The foreign exchange and local money situations are progressing steadily toward a thoroughly satisfactory basis. The fact that but a trifle over twenty millions renains to be paid on account of the government bond transaction, practically insures immunity from any monetary scare based n the final payments.

market have been exhausted is again in

If four-fifths of the amount involved has been deposited without embarrassment to any of the parties in interest the remaining me-fifth should certainly cause no appreone-nith should certainly cause no appre-hension. All things considered the finan-cial outlook is encouraging notwithstand-ing the manifest unwillingness on the part of the present Congress to attract any credit in the premises to itself.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERICIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York

steck exchange. Correspondents Messrs American Cotton Oil.... Atchison.
Canada Southern.
Canada Pacific.
Chesapeake & Ohio....
C., C., C. & St. L. 17% 59 81% 105% 69% 79% 180 74% 163%

Chic. & Northwestern.
Chicago Gaa, Cfa.
C. M. & St. Paul.
C. M. & St. Paul.
C. M. & St. Paul.
Pid.
Chic., R. I & Pacific.
Del. Lack. & W.
Belaware & Hudson.
Den. & R. Grande, Pid.
Dia. & Cattle Feeding.
General Electric.
Illinois Central.
Lake Shore. Lake Shore..... Lake Shore.

Eric.

Louisville & Nashville.

Long Island Traction.

Metropelitan Traction.

Manhattan Elevated... Michigan Central.....

U. S. Leather, Pfd..... New Jersey Central... New York Central... N Y. & N. Eng. Cfs... N. Y. C. & Si. Louis... Northern Pacific... Northern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Pfd ... North American..... Pacific Mail. Palla. & Reading..... Puilman Pal. Car Co....

Southern Railway, Pfd... Phila. Traction.... Texas Pacific Wabash, Pfd....

88% 72 9 88% 9 7% 19% 12% Wabash, Pfd. 1914
Wheeling & L. Erie. 12
Wheeling & L. Erie, Pfd
Wostern Union Tel. 864
Wisconsin Central 414
Stiver. 664 86% 4% 69% Washington Stock Exchange.

16% 6% 15% 15% 18%

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Lincoln National Bank, 10 at 100. American Graphophone, 109 at 5. Merg uthaler Linctype tolds, 5 at 220. Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s. registered, 169% bid, 110½ asked. U. S. 4s. registered, 169% bid, 110½ asked. U. S. 4s. coupon, 169% bid, 110½ asked. U. S. 5s. 1604, 113½ bid, 1114% asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s. 103 bid. 30-year fund 6s. gold, 108 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 112 bid. 3.65s, fonding, currency, 209½ bid. 35s, registered, 2-10, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 107½ bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112% bid. 113½ asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 80 bid, 83 osked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 185 bid, 101 asked. Company 6s, series A, 110 bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 111 bid, 114 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 111 bid, 114 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 111 bid, 114 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 111 bid, 114 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 111 bid, 114 asked. Washington Gas Company 10s, series B, 111 bid, 114 asked. Washington Gas Company 115 bid. 115 bid. 115 asked. Washington Market Company 115 bid. 116 railroad 5s, 10 bid. Mashington Market Company 115 bid. 116 bid. Washington Market Company 115 bid. Washington Market Company 116 bid. Washington Market Company 116 bid. Washington Market Company 117 bid. Washington 25 bid. Sasked. Second, 133 bid. 137 asked. Citizens', 132 bid. Columbia, 128 bid. Bank of the Republic, 240 bid. Metropolitan, 255 bid. 319 asked. Olumbia, 128 bid. 102 asked. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 190 bid. 105 asked. Merropolitan, 105 bid. 105 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 117½ bid. 122 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 117½ bid. 122 asked. Washington Loan and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas asked. U. S. Electric Light, 122 bid. 125 asked. Insurance Stocks.—Feansy

asked. Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 107 bid, 114 asked. Columbia Title, 6½ bid, 7½ asked. Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 38 bid, 50 asked. Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 38 bid, 50 asked. Chesspeake and Potosac, 52 bid, 54 asked. American Graphophone, 4½ bid, 5 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 20 bid, 25 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 20 bid, 25 asked. Mergenthaler Linotype (old), 210 bid, 220 asked. Mergenthaler Linotype (new), 100½ bid, 112½ asked. Lanston Monotype, 7½ bid, 8 asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Great Falls Ice, 120 bid, 130 asked. Lincoln Hall, 90 asked.